



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A SUN-BURST LETTER.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 15.

My Dear Friend:

The curse of sin has soured almost every living thing towards man. Not only is every man's hand turned against every other man, but we have made almost every beast and bird our foe!

And yet, how soon would kindness, love and gentleness restore the entire wild beast and bird creation to friendship and affection towards the whole human race. We are not hated by them now. We are only feared. And perfect love on our part would not only cast out all fear of one another, but all fear of every sentient thing.

When we leave off killing and eating the beasts and birds, we shall soon have done killing one another in war. When we learn to live on the sunbeams as condensed in our myriad grains, fruits and vegetables, the very *Ambrosia* of the gods, and cease to poison ourselves with alcohol, tobacco, opium, and all similar abominations, all other evil spirits will be cast out as at a word. Disease will no more torment us, and death, only penalty of sin, will die.

Death may be, as is written, "the last enemy to be destroyed;" but even death shall give up the ghost. And then, but never before shall be truly and triumphantly sung:

"O grave, where is thy victory!
O Death, where is thy sting!"

On the subject of Peace it seems to me it would be well to reproduce some of the early Quaker Protests and Testimonies, if only to show the present generation of that denomination how far they have fallen short of the ancient virtue and grace—and of power and influence as well. I am trying to do a little in that direction myself.

Faithfully and affectionately yours,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

—*World's Advanced Thought.*

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.

Like Mr. Richard, Mr. W. Evans Derby is a Welshman, and was born at Langharne, Carmarthenshire, in July, 1844. His parents removed into Pembrokeshire when he was very young, and there he spent his boyhood and youth. He was brought up as a Churchman, and subsequently became a dissenter and a Congregational minister. He entered New College, and matriculated at London University at the end of the first session of college life. Leaving New College in 1868, Mr. Darby, after preaching some months in the country, accepted the pastorate of the Congregational chapel at Chippenham, where he was ordained in August, 1869. In this capacity he threw himself with ardor into social and political movements, and at the general election of 1874, took a very prominent part in supporting Mr. Handel Cossham, who was the Radical candidate for the borough. Mr. Darby then removed to Bath, where he officiated at the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel in that city. During the period of Mr. Darby's ministry at Bath he had a large congregation. Besides his connection with the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, Mr. Darby was the secretary of the local Nonconformist Association, an active member of the Good Templar order—whose local organ he for a time edited—con-

ducted a small select school, and for many months a daily devotional service among the young people of a large business establishment in the city, succeeding by the request of the young people themselves one of the curates of the parish who, at the desire of the principal, initiated the work. After he had been at Bath for nearly five years he was invited to Sheffield, and, accepting the invitation, remained there about two years. While he remained in Sheffield he devoted a great deal of his time to temperance work. Next he went to Plymouth, where he assisted in promoting the agitation against the Contagious Diseases Act, but leaving Plymouth in the spring of 1875 he joined Mr. Andrew Mearns at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, and also undertook the charge of the Congregational chapel at Watford. Mr. Darby was twice invited to labor in another ministerial sphere of more importance, but gave his preference to the secretaryship of the Peace Society, to which he was invited by Sir Joseph Pease, the president, and his associates.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE L'ARBITRAGE ENTRE NATIONS.

An amalgamation has taken place between the "*Comité de Paris*" and the "*Société Française des Amis de la Paix*," and that the new society had been constituted under the above title. We give the names of the officers and chief supporters of the new society:

BUREAU.

Frederic Passy, Deputy, Member of the Institute, President.

Hippolyte Destrem, Vice President.

Jules Seigfried, Deputy, Vice President.

Doctor Richet, Director of *La Revue Scientifique*, General Secretary.

Leon Marillier, Secretary.

Thiaudiere, Secretary.

Paul Melon, Treasurer.

Among the members of the Administrative Council are MM. Yves Guyot, Deputy, Minister of Public Works; Jules Simon, Senator; Beauquier, Deputy; Jules Gaillard, Deputy; Eschenauer; De Gaste; Gautier, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine; Madame Griess-Traut; and Madame de Morsier. Among honorary members we note the names of MM. Ad. Franck, Member of the Institute; Jules Levallois, Auguste Desmoulins, N. Chaix, and General Turr.

The principles of Quakerism, if they had always predominated in America, would have prevented all Indian wars and all other wars. The great work of the Quakers now, to which they are called in the providence of God, is not the temperance cause, nor missionary work in Pagan lands; but in unceasingly and vigorously, in all meekness of spirit, laboring to convert the Church universal into the principles of Christ, as taught by Him in His Sermon on the Mount, so that Christians and Christian nations shall at once begin to learn war no more, and stop the dishonor that rests on them by their barbarous and unchristian mutual slaughter.—*J. H.*

"Wiser than serpents" was rendered in this way by a recent German-American. "You know the Bible says: Schmarter than schnakes widout dere faults!"